

## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <a href="http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content">http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content</a>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

## REVIEWS

Oil Investigations in 1917 and 1918. Bulletin 49. Illinois Geological Survey, 1919. Pp. 144.

The volume consists of five papers bearing on the oil and gas of Illinois. The first, "Petroleum in Illinois in 1917 and 1918," by N. O. Barret, contains statistics of the economic phase of the oil industry. The salient facts, as summarized in the report, are (1) that in 1917 Illinois fell in rank from fourth to fifth among oil-producing states, due to the actual decline that same year in Illinois production, and to the enormous increase in oil production in Kansas in that year; (2) that in 1918 with further decrease of production in Illinois and a notable increase in production in Louisiana, Illinois fell to sixth place as far as quantity was concerned; (3) that evidence of the high grade of Illinois oil is found in the fact that Illinois ranked fourth and fifth in value of product in 1917 and 1918, when it ranked fifth and sixth in quantity of oil produced.

The three following papers, "Brown County" and "Goodhope and Laharpe Quadrangles," by Merle L. Noble, and "Parts of Pike and Adams Counties," by Horace N. Coryell, are reports dealing with the geology of the areas mentioned with particular reference to oil and gas possibilities. All the reports have good structural maps. In the areas described there are four possible oil and gas horizons, (1) the Pottsville conglomerate, (2) the Niagaran dolomite, (3) the Hoing sand (Silurian, just below the Niagaran), (4) the Maquoketa shale and Galena Plattsville limestone or dolomite (Ordovician). The Hoing sand has furnished the best showing of oil, but prospecting in it is hazardous, owing to the discontinuous and lenticular nature of the sand. The other formations have turnished only slight showings of oil and gas in this territory. In Warren County gas occurs in small quantities in the glacial drift; the gas probably was derived from the decomposition of vegetable matter buried in the drift, and no large amounts are to be expected.

The fifth paper, "Experiments in Water Control in the Flat Rock Pool, Crawford County," by F. B. Tough, S. H. Williston, and T. E. Savage (in co-operation with the U.S. Bureau of Mines), is a statement of investigation and work done in regard to corrective work in water control in oil wells. Various aspects of the problem are discussed, including the use of mud fluid and cement in water control. R.A. J.